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ADVERTISER
Montgomery, Alabama
July 24, 1962

Questions Raised On Origin Of Prevalent Cancer Types

WASHINGTON (AP) — New studies by California research teams raise questions about theories on the origins and most prevalent types of lung caner, the Tobacco Institute Inc., reported Monday.

In its monthly publication, "Tobacco and Health" the institute said a Los Angeles team's findings showed that the type of lung cancer that has been rising in frequency is not the type generally associated with inhaled substances, such as cigarette smoke.

The scientists reported that Epidermoid cancers, often said to be associated with outside influences, had delcined in frequency over a 31-year period in the Los Angeles area.

ON INCREASE

Meanwhile, the proportion of adenocarcinomas, a type believed to be glandular in origin, had increased, the research team of Dr. Doris L. Herman and Margaret Crittenden, said.

Another study by five San Francisco scientists, "Tobacco and Health" reported, found that most lung cancers originate in the outer areas of the lung, rather than the main bronchi.

This was in contrast to many previous reports, the publication said, in that the concentration of inhaled materials should be greatest in the main bronchi and smallest in the outer, peripheral areas of the lungs.

The research report was written by Drs. L. H. Garland, R. L. Baier, W. Couldson, H. H. Heald and R. L. Stein.

The publication also printed results of a recent study by the U.S. Public Health Service showing that lung cancer death rates in the United States vary greatly from city to city.

Sharp differences in rates also exist between cities of comparable size in the same geographic areas, the study showed.

70 PER CENT HIGHER

The lung cancer death rate for white males in New Orleans was twice as high as the national average, the Public Health Service reported.

In Charleston, S.C., it was 70 per cent higher, while New York City, Buffalo, N.Y., Baltimore, Md., and Mobile, Ala., were 60 per cent higher.

For white women, Shreveport, La., showed 90 per cent more lung cancer than the national average, and Charleston, S.C., 70 per cent more.

Lima, Ohio, and Green Bay, Wis., were 60 per cent below the national average for white males. Lowest for white females were Sioux Falls, S.C., and Ogden, Utah, both 80 per cent lower than the national average.

Illustrating the marked difference in lung cancer rates among white males in cities of comparable size and in the same region were Worcester, Mass., with 20 per cent below the national average, and Bridgeport, Conn., 30 per cent above.

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TIMES-PICAYUNE
New Orleans, Louisiana
July 24, 1962

Rate of Cancer High in Orleans

The lung-cancer death rate for white males in New Orleans is twice as high as the national average.

For white women, Shreveport showed 90 per cent more lung cancer than the national average.

These are part of statistics quoted from the United States public health service by the Tobacco Institute Inc., in its Monday publication, Tobacco and Health." The report shows that lung-cancer rates differ greatly in cities of comparable size in the same geographic areas.

The publication reported that a team of Los Angeles scientists have found that the type of lung cancer that has been rising in frequency is not the type generally associated with inhaled substances.

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EVENING AVALANCHE-JOURNAL
Lubbock, Texas
July 24, 1962

Tobacco Link With Cancer Disputed In Study Bared By Two Research Teams

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Tobacco Institute, Inc., quoting private studies and government figures, has added more fuel to the fiery dispute over whether tobacco causes lung cancer.

In its monthly magazine "Tobacco and Health," issued Monday, the institute reported on the work of two California research teams.

One Increases

A Los Angeles team reportedly found that adenocarcinomas, a type of cancer believed to be glandular in origin, has increased in frequency while epidermoid cancers, believed to be associated with outside influences, have declined in frequency.

Both types were measured over a 31-year period in the Los Angeles area by Dr. Doris L. Herman and Margaret Crittenden.

Five San Francisco scientists reported their studies showed most lung cancers originate in the outer areas of the lungs. The publication noted that the greatest portion of inhaled materials, such as tobacco smoke, would be located in the main bronchi, and the smallest amount would be in the outer areas of the lung.

Rates Vary

"Tobacco and Health" also printed a recent study by the U.S. Public Health Service showing that lung cancer death rates vary greatly from city to city.

The government report showed, for instance, that deaths of white males in New Orleans, La., are double the national rate for lung cancer fatalities.

The death rate for males is 70 per cent higher in Charleston, S.C., and 60 per cent higher in New York City; Buffalo, N.Y.; Baltimore, Md., and Mobile, Ala.

For women, deaths from lung cancer run 90 per cent above the national average in Shreveport, La., and 70 per cent more in Charleston.

Lima, Ohio, and Green Bay, Wis., were both 60 per cent below the average for white males while Sioux Falls, S.D., and Ogden, Utah, were both 80 per cent below the national average for women.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.
July 24, 1962

Studies Seen Weakening Smoking-Cancer Theory

WASHINGTON (AP)—New studies by California research teams raise questions about theories on the origins and most prevalent types of lung cancer, the Tobacco Institute, Inc., reported Monday.

Decline in Frequency

In its monthly publication, "Tobacco and Health," the institute said a Los Angeles team's findings showed that the type of lung cancer that has been rising in frequency is not the type generally associated with inhaled substances, such as cigaret smoke.

The scientists reported that epidermoid cancers, often said to be associated with the outside influences, had declined in frequency over a 31-year period in the Los Angeles area.

Meanwhile, the proportion of adenocarcinomas, a type believed to be glandular in origin, had increased, the research team of Dr. Doris L. Herman and Margaret Crittenden, said.

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Vary From City to City

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